



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Landscape-Gardening.

LLEWELLEN PARK.—This name is given to a recently laid out estate, situated upon the eastern slope of Orange Mountain, N. J., which is the first development, so far as we know, of an idea which may mark a new era in Country Life and Landscape Gardening in this country. So important an enterprise deserves more than a passing notice. The whole estate, of which the Park is a portion, contains about three hundred acres. The situation is elevated, commanding fine views of a wide extent of country, including the city and harbor of New York and its surroundings, and the coast from the Highlands to the south of Sandy Hook. The tract is well wooded, and beautifully broken and diversified. A rocky ravine, through which flows a never-failing brook, divides the estate, and makes one of its finest features. Altogether the location is a happy one.

Mr. L. S. Haskell, the owner of this property, conceived the project, which is now being successfully carried out, of making a beautiful home of this estate not for himself alone, but for many families. Over fifty acres are appropriated to the Park, which is laid out irregularly, including the most beautiful and picturesque portions of the land, surrounded by a delightful drive of nearly three miles. This irregularity of form gives great variety of surface and feeling of size, and it furnishes secluded and quiet nooks and most pleasant surprises. Carefully preserving its natural attractions, the Landscape Gardener's Art develops others: what is artificial is made not only to harmonize with the rustic character of the design, but made with regard to permanence, impressing us as if here, at least, was one work to remain for our children. There are no shams to gratify mistaken economy and offend good taste; but, on the contrary, though simple and rustic, all is honest and pure.

The remainder of the estate is divided into sites of from one to ten acres each. And the same good taste and regard to unity and harmony have directed this division. The lines are run with reference to the nature of the ground, and each lot being complete in itself, contains some special attraction. We are glad to learn that a number of the holders of lots, entering into the spirit of the place and design, intend to improve their lots with reference to each other and the whole enclosure, so that the appearance of one large estate may be suggested.

The whole plot is to be inclosed, and a characteristic gateway and lodge erected. The owners of lots are entitled to all the privileges of the Park, and they are joint proprietors. A person who owns a lot upon this estate has for his use and that of his family over fifty acres of pleasure ground, laid out and ornamented in the highest style of Landscape Gardening, the cost of which only a man of great wealth could afford, but which, divided among so many, becomes a mere trifle, compared to the great advantages obtained. This Park will become not only a source of health and recreation, but of culture and refinement. We trust and believe that this is but the beginning of many such undertakings. There are in the vicinity of our cities many locations now comparatively valueless, which could thus be turned to noblest use, and we know of no way in which combined capital and associated effort could be more worthily employed.

For the benefit of those who may be inspired by this example, we will state the manner in which the money for this Park has been and is to be realized. In addition to the sum paid for his ground, one hundred dollars per acre is required

of each purchaser, as a contribution to a fund devoted to improving the Park, which fund will amount to over twenty thousand dollars. We understand the holders of sites have consented to a slight annual assessment for keeping the Park in repair. This, it seems to us, is a simple and equitable arrangement, and one that might be readily adopted in similar projects.

The community owe much to Mr. Haskell for the public spirit which suggested the idea, and the enthusiasm and good taste with which (assisted by Mr. Bowman and Mr. Daniels as landscape gardeners,) he has so far executed it. *

Architecture.

We are indebted to one of the best authorities of the country for the following information in relation to "Our Building Stones." In a letter inclosing the "notes" he says:

"I send you some notes upon the building materials on the Baltimore and Ohio road. They offer a field for the extension of a branch of industry not half developed in this country, and one that will in time afford a large income to those who work them, and to the railroads and canals which transport them. I do not doubt that the lines of the Great Pennsylvania and New York roads running through the same formation are just as rich in their mineral stores as the Baltimore and Ohio road."

BUILDING MATERIALS.

In a recent ride over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (mountain division), I was particularly struck with the abundance and variety of the building stones exposed by the operations of the railroad contractors. Sandstones and limestones of the finest and the coarsest texture, and of infinite variety of color, have been quarried, and used in the bridges, viaducts, and tunnels on the line. From the cool grey limestone of Cumberland and the blue sandstone of Cheat river, to the warmest and richest tints of orange and yellow, the colors range through an infinite variety of intermediate tints. The beauty of the color and the size of the blocks used in the massive piers of the Monongahela iron suspension bridge, particularly excited my admiration.

These stones lie generally in horizontal layers, of thickness varying from a few inches to twenty feet, and afford extraordinary facilities for quarrying. It is to be hoped that the railroad company, by a low scale of freight, will encourage the enterprising men of Baltimore to work these quarries, and thus afford the means of beautifying that city by the introduction of such exquisite building materials.

Thus we may hope to see the end of this eternal monotony of red brick and brown stone, which will be replaced by materials whose variety will afford scope for choice to the architect, and enable him to make his building in some sort express its intention in suitable colors.

For the edifices of our national metropolis, too, these quarries will afford a material that may tend still more to beautify the rising capital of this great Republic. When the new War and Navy departments and Interior departments are designed, I hope to see a style adopted suitable to the beautiful sandstones of these mountains, whence a supply can be obtained from inexhaustible quarries, which will enable an architect to construct a building in a reasonable time, instead of waiting the slow production of our scanty marble, and our monopolizing cold grey granite quarries.